the legs behind. I was told that they stayed in the water all night, and that they could then be easily approached and shot; certainly during the day it was impossible to get anywhere near them. Both species (*Phœnicopterus roseus* and *P. minor*) are said to be found in Saldanha Bay. The birds which I saw seemed to me to be of the larger species, but it was difficult to be certain as I could not get sufficiently close. The Flamingos do not breed at Saldanha Bay, but migrate northwards, probably to Lake Ngami and other marshy lakes in German South-west Africa; in October, however, there are always a few to be found about the lagoon.

The following day the weather was not very favourable for excursions, and I did not go far from the hotel. On the day after, when I returned to Cape Town, the weather still continued stormy and unpleasant, though it did not affect the steamer much, as the wind blew directly from the north in a direction favourable to our course.

In a former paper (Ibis, 1896, p. 519), containing a description of a visit to Dassen Island, I gave some account of the guano islands and of their administration by the Colonial Government. Perhaps I may supplement this with a few additional facts and figures chiefly derived from the Report of the Superintendent of the island, Captain Jackson, for last year (1902).

On p. 87 is given a list of the islands and the yield of guano and Penguins' eggs during the year in question, commencing at Port Elizabeth and passing along the coast to the Ichaboe Group off German South-west Africa.

VII.—*On further Collections of Birds from the Efulen District of Cameroon, West Africa**. By R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D. &c.—Part I.

(Plate II.)

Mr. G. L. Bates has sent us further collections from Efulen,

* [See 'Ibis,' 1902, p. 89, for an account of the previous collection and for information on the locality. Efulen is a village in the German colony of "Kamerun," about forty miles from the Port, Great Batanga.—Edd.]

together with the following notes which I extract from his correspondence:—

"I felt sorry that the extracts from my letter were printed before you saw the specimens, which would have helped you identify the birds referred to; I regret that the corrections and additions given in my second letter could not be used. Please let me ask you to look again at the three birds which you have called *Hyphantornis cucullatus*. I certainly believed that there were two species among them, but my record is not very clear. I thought that the second and third were the common Weaver-bird of this district, which builds in colonies round the villages and fills the palm-trees and bananas with nests of the size of cocoa-nuts, having short downward-opening entrances; and that the first (May 27th, 'Ngas') was a different bird, which the people tell me is the builder of the remarkable nests found in the forest rather than around villages, with a tubular entrance almost as long as one's arm *.

"I am anxious to hear what you find among the birds received later. Since sending the last I have collected a good many specimens and am still finding new kinds. With the help of a book which I have, I can identify a good many of them—so far as the family goes, at least. Among the most interesting that I have obtained lately are some little birds of two kinds (judging from the size) that I take to be species of *Indicator* or 'Honey-Guide,' called by the Bulus 'Mali' †. They were all caught during the first four days of this month, in snares set by the schoolboys at the mission at one spot in a plantation-clearing not far off. A tree had just been felled that had a bees' hole in a dead part near the top. The bees' combs were full of 'bee-bread' and larvæ, but I did not see any honey. When I went to look on, the bees themselves were still there, clinging in a cluster to a limb over their ruined store. The boys had taken the combs and put them on the ground under snares like those described in my former letter ('Ibis,' 1902, p. 90), having

* [This is *Malimbus racheliæ*.—R. B. S.]

† [The Honey-Guides are *Indicator conirostris* and *I. exilis*.—R. B. S.]

discovered the 'Mali' birds eating the scattered combs. One of the little birds was perched on a twig watching us. The specimens skinned had wax and pollen in their stomachs, with bits of insects which may have been bees or ants.

"During a four days' trip into the forest to the north of this place I saw some interesting birds. I killed a Guinea-fowl of the same kind as that of which I sent two specimens before *. While going through the forest, far from any village, a flock of eight or ten of them flew up from the ground at the side of the path, with a loud whirr, making a sharp cackling noise. They lighted on the lower branches not far off, but were so perfectly hidden that not even Uba, who was with me, could find them. Each time one flew, it went a few rods only, to a higher station in the trees. Finally one was sighted among the leaves and shot.

"The other day a man brought me in a basket eleven live birds of one species, a kind of Swift. He had caught them all in a hollow tree, where he said that they had nests built of mud †.

"For the past two months I have been keeping a record of what was in the stomachs of the birds that I have skinned. I give you a little summary of it. [The scientific names in parentheses have been added by me.—R. B. S.]

"The Weaver-birds' stomachs generally contained seeds and seed-hulls and cassava, except the two or three kinds called 'Ngas,' which had remains of insects.

"The Sun-birds' stomachs never contained any vegetable substance, unless the little bird of April 16 is a Sun-bird (*Anthothreptes tephrolæma*); it had one large hard seed in its stomach. Two had little spiders almost whole, and the others had fragments of insects.

"The Bush-Shrikes, called 'Asanze' (*Fiscus mackinnoni*) and 'Ékōlat' (*Malaconotus gabonensis*), two kinds of 'Nko'e-bikôtôk' (*Laniarius luehderi*), and 'Ntyan' (*Dryoscopus verreauxi*) never had any vegetable substances in their stomachs. They contained remains of insects of all kinds,

* [*Guttera plumifera*.—R. B. S.]

† [*Chætura cassini*.—R. B. S.]

some large. One 'Ékōlat' (*Malaconotus gabonensis*) had a little frog almost whole.

"The Thrushes and Warblers rarely had anything in their stomachs but remains of insects.

"The Flycatchers' stomachs never contained anything but insects, often large and nearly whole.

"The stomachs of the little Barbets (*Gymnobucco calvus* and *G. peli* and *Heliobucco bonapartii*) often contained vegetable substances, especially seeds of a fig-like fruit called 'Asen.'

"The large Barbet 'Ekuku' (*Trachyphonus purpuratus*) had what I took to be the gristly part of slugs.

"The stomach of the Trogon (*Hapaloderma*) contained, along with fragments of insects, some fibrous substance like grass or moss.

"The Wood-Hoopoe (*Scoptelus*) had remains of insects in its stomach.

"Only one of the Owls (*Syrnium nuchale*) had anything but insects in the stomach, and that had the hair and bones of a small rodent, together with beetles and grass. The horned 'Akun' (*Syrnium nuchale*) had big black beetles, such as are found in rotten logs. The horned 'Nduk' (*Huhua poensis*) had nothing but a recently swallowed Mantis.

"The green Parrots (*Pœocephalus aubryanus*) were shot in a tree, where they were feeding. These birds have so little fear that they will return to the same tree again and again, till all the flock is killed. They are seen here only occasionally.

"The sooty-black bird (*Laniarius leucorhynchus*) lives in the thick tangled growth of old garden-clearings, hiding when an intruder comes near and scolding with a noise as loud as that of cats fighting.

"The 'Ébondi' (*Dicrurus atripennis*), with outwardly curled tail-feathers, lives in the dense forest. It utters an agreeable call or short song.

"Other birds, the notes of which I have learned to know are:—The 'Éjakôa' (*Oriolus lætior*), which has a clear whistling note, reminding one of the American 'Bob White,'

though not so loud. The little 'Abankwata' (*Cisticola erythrops*) is common in the gardens round the villages, and utters a short trill like that of the Song-Sparrow of America. The 'Nkwê-ele' (*Pycnonotus gabonensis*) is one of the commonest birds about village-plantations; it reminds me of the American Robin, cheerfully and boldly flitting about with its pleasant note, or scolding with its crest raised when displeased. These and the Parrots with their varied screams and calls, the harsh Hornbills and noisy Touracos, the little Barbets and the tiny Sun-birds with voices as fine as insects, together with some others mentioned in my last letter, are almost all the birds I recognise when I hear them, though there are many more of which I have not yet learned the notes.

"The small red-billed Hornbill (*Lophoceros camurus*) is often heard in the forest, though not often seen. Its note is more agreeable than those of the other Hornbills, and reminds one of the call which turkeys make to each other when a flock gets separated.

"Whenever you see a number of birds of different kinds flitting about near the ground in one place and twittering excitedly, you may be pretty sure that there is an army of 'driver ants' at hand. Many different kinds of birds join in the chase of the driver ants. I have even seen the small white-crested Hornbill (*Lophoceros hartlaubi*) engaged in it.

"The habit which many birds have of scratching for food among the dead leaves in the forest, where white ants abound, and probably other insects are found, is shown by the way in which these birds are snared. The Bulu boys find a place where the ground has been thus scratched over and set snares there. They then break up a white ants' nest and scatter it about the ground as bait. The birds spring the triggers of the snares when set, and are caught in the nooses by their legs, which are often broken by the jerk of the stick flying up. The kind most frequently caught this way is the 'Ntyon' (*Criniger chloronotus*); others are the drab 'Akalat,' the 'Ekwalat' (? *Callene*

cyornithopsis), the 'Ngofio' (*Alethe castanea*), and the Quail 'Ôbem' (*Francolinus lathami*).

"A bird I have seen nowhere except in the native villages is the 'Nakume' (*Passer diffusus*). There it is numerous and tame, hopping about in the streets, looking for fragments of food, and perching on the roofs of the huts. It may be called the House-Sparrow of this country.

"The little 'Mese' (*Motacilla longicauda*) is seen along the banks of streams, apparently hunting for its food in the mud and sand. It has a habit of wagging its slender tail up and down."

The following is a list of the species represented in Mr. Bates's latest collections:—

1. Francolinus squamatus.

Francolinus squamatus Cass.; Grant, Cat. B. xxii. p. 169 (1893); Reichen. J. f. O. 1896, p. 5 (Victoria).

♂ ad. Efulen, May 28, 1902. "Ôkwal."

2. Francolinus lathami.

Francolinus lathami Hartl.; Grant, Cat. B. xxii. p. 139; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 38 (1895).

♀ ad. Benito River, French Congo, March 15, 1899.

♂. Efulen, Jan. 2, 1902.

♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, March 21, 28, 1903.

♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903.

3. Phasidus niger.

Phasidus niger Cass.; Grant, Cat. B. xxii. p. 373.

♂ ad. Efulen, July 1, 1902. "Ékote mvem."

♂ ad. ,, March 24, 1903.

♂ ad. ,, May 6, 1903.

All these birds have brown feathers on the back, indistinctly vermiculated with black, but they are less distinct in the May specimen, which is blacker, both above and below. The male killed in July has the face lighter and more yellow, and has the abdomen mottled with white downy bases to the feathers; it is apparently a younger bird.

4. Guttera plumifera.

Guttera plumifera (Cass.); Grant, Cat. B. xxii. p. 384.

♂. Efulen, Aug. 20, 1901. "Mvem."

5. Columba unicincta.

Columba unicincta Cass.; Büttik. Notes Leyden Mus. vii. p. 226, pl. vi. (1885); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 242, note.

♀ ad. Efulen, May 13, 1903. "Afep."

The occurrence of this rare Pigeon in Cameroon is a fact of great interest.

6. Turturœna iriditorques.

Turturœna iriditorques (Cass.); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 330.

♀ imm. Efulen, Jan. 29, 1902. "Zum."

This specimen is curious, for it shews no sign of the lilac-shaded cinnamon collar on the hind-neck, nor is it vinaceous below, but, on the contrary, it is slaty grey powdered with rusty-brown frecklings. As, however, the rufous abdomen and under tail-coverts, as well as the pattern of the tail, agree with those of the adult *T. iriditorques*, I can only consider it to be an immature example of that species.

7. Tympanistria tympanistria.

Tympanistria tympanistria (Temm. & Knip); Reichen. J. f. O. 1892, p. 179 (Buea); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 504; Reichen. J. f. O. 1894, p. 91 (Jaunde); Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 35 (1895); Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 92 (Efulen).

♀ jr. Efulen, July 25, 1901. "Ôdu."

♂ ♀ ad. June 4, 1902.

8. Chalcopelia afra.

Chalcopelia afra (Linn.); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 506; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 35 (1895); Reichen. J. f. O. 1896, p. 5.

♂ ad. River Ja, Jan. 1903. "Ôdu."

9. Calopelia puella.

Calopelia puella (Schl.); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 523.

Peristera puella Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 36.

♀ ad. Efulen, Feb. 3, 1902. "Ôdu."

10. Calopelia brehmeri.

Calopelia brehmeri (Hartl.); Salvad. Cat. B. xxi. p. 524.

♀ jr. Efulen, June 2, 1902.

It is interesting to find *C. puella* and *C. brehmeri* inhabiting the same country, and I incline to the idea that the latter may be the young of the former.

11. Haplopelia plumbescens, sp. nov.

Similis *H. principali*, sed saturatior et plumbescentior: subtus plumbescens, gula et abdomine albis, subcaudalibus pallide cinereis distinguenda. Long. tot. circa 10·0 poll., culm. 0·65, alæ 5·5, caudæ 3·5, tarsi 1·05.

♂ imm. Efulen, Jan. 21, 1902. "Zum."

The specimen, though not quite adult, shews such differences from *H. principalis* that it is quite impossible to unite it with the latter. It is altogether a darker and more lead-coloured bird, and the under surface of the body is nearly uniform leaden grey, with the lower abdomen whitish and the under tail-coverts pale cinereous, the chin and upper throat being white.

12. Himantornis hæmatopus.

Himantornis hæmatopus Hartl.; Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiii. pp. 69, 339; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 31.

♀ ad. Efulen, May 31, 1902. "Nkule ngu."

The specimen has a decidedly greyish head, and is apparently older than the other examples in the British Museum.

13. Canirallus batesi.

Canirallus batesi Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. x. p. lvi (1900).

♂ ♀ ad. Efulen, July 29, 1903.

The colour of the back varies somewhat in these two specimens, the female being more olive-brown, while the male is slightly more olive-greenish. The specific differences between *C. batesi* and *C. oculeus* may turn out to be of less importance than I formerly supposed.

14. Sarothrura bonapartii.

Corethrura bonapartei Bp.; Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiii. p. 123.

Sarothrura bonapartei Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 103.

♀ ad. Efulen, March 22, 1902. "Ôtue-bijilik."

♀ ad. „ April 18, 1902.

This species is now recorded from Cameroon for the first time; it was previously known only from Gaboon.

15. Porphyriola alleni.

Porphyriola alleni Thomps.; Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiii. p. 187.

♀ ad. Efulen, Nov. 21, 1901. "Zesol-ôsui."

16. Podica camerunensis.

Podica camerunensis Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 29, Taf. i. (1895).

♀ imm. Efulen, Feb. 1, 1902. "Mvoleku."

This specimen is mottled with dusky spots over the whole under surface, and thus it agrees with Professor Reichenow's characters for the young bird. Mr. Bates's example is younger than that figured by Dr. Sjöstedt and has a white throat.

17. Tringoides hypoleucus.

Totanus hypoleucus (Linn.); Reichen. J. f. O. 1894, p. 30 (Victoria).

Tringoides hypoleucus, Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiv. p. 456.

♀ ad. Batanga, Dec. 12, 1901.

♀ ad. Efulen, March 30, 1903.

18. Rhyacophilus glareola.

Totanus glareola (Gm.); Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 28 (Bonge).

Rhyacophilus glareola Sharpe, Cat. B. xxiv. pp. 491, 764.

♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 27, 1902.

19. Hagedashia olivacea.

Lampribis olivacea (Du Bus); Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 38; Salvad. Ibis, 1903, p. 185.

No. 158. Efulen, May 19, 1903.

This is an adult example, the first received by the Museum. The story of this species has been told by Count Salvadori in the 'Ibis' for 1903, and until I read his paper I had no idea what dreadful errors I had committed!

How *Lampribis* got into the wrong section of the "Key," with the anterior aspect of the tarsus "plated," I cannot now explain. Whether it was a *lapsus calami* on my part or a printer's error, we shall never know; but it was certainly a mistake, for which I have to apologize. But let me assure Count Salvadori that *Lophotibis* really *has* a plated tarsus. It would also have been easy, I should have thought, to have asked me for an explanation, as I was the author of the statement.

The question, after all, is very simple, or at least it will be so when we have sufficient materials. Passing by *Hagedashia splendida* of Salvadori, from Liberia, which I have never seen, the difficulty remains as to whether *H. olivacea* and *H. rara* are the old and young of the same species, or whether they are distinct. At first I thought that they were the same (Cat. B. xxvi. p. 38), but afterwards I followed Messrs. Rothschild, Hartert, and Kleinschmidt in referring Du Bus's "*Ibis olivacea*" to *Hagedashia hagedash*, and in recognising their *Lampribis rara*. Count Salvadori unites the two once more ('Ibis,' 1903, p. 187), and concludes that *L. rara* is the young of *L. olivacea*. More recently Professor Reichenow (Orn. MB. xi. p. 132) has written a paper to shew that there are probably four forms—*Theristicus olivaceus*, *T. rarus*, *T. cupreipennis*, and *T. splendidus*. Certainly the Gold Coast form, *T. rarus*, has a much longer bill, and at present it seems only right to keep it separate.

20. Pseudotantalus ibis.

Pseudotantalus ibis (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 327.

♀ ad. Efulen, Aug. 5, 1903.

21. Ardea melanocephala.

Ardea melanocephala Vig. & Childr.; Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 70.

♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 3, 1902.

22. Butorides atricapilla.

Butorides atricapilla (Afzel.); Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 172;

Reichen. J. f. O. 1894, p. 30 (Victoria) ; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 34 (1895).

♂ ad. Batanga, Dec. 12, 1901.

♂ juv. Efulen, June 5, 1903. "Zesol-ôsui."

23. Tigrornis leucolopha.

Tigrisoma leucolophum Jard. ; Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 365 (1901).

Tigrornis leucolopha Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 191.

♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 13, 1902. "Zesol-ôsui."

♀ (?). ,, Aug. 5, 1903.

24. Ardetta payesi.

Ardetta payesi Verr. ; Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 202 (1899).

♂. Efulen, March 27, 1902. "Zesol-ôsui."

25. Ardeirallus sturmi.

Ardea sturmi Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 34 (1899).

Ardeirallus sturmi Sharpe, Cat. B. xxvi. p. 244.

♀ ad. Efulen, Jan. 20, 1902. "Zesol bivele."

♂ ad. ,, May 21, 1902. "Zesol-ôsui."

26. Pteronetta hartlaubi.

Pteronetta hartlaubi (Cass.) ; Salvad. Cat. B. xxvii. p. 63 (1895).

♀ ad. River Ja, Feb. 1903. "Alotok."

This specimen has but the faintest trace of a white line on the forehead.

27. Polyboroides typicus.

Polyboroides pectoralis Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 50 (1903).

Polyboroides typicus Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 48.

♂ imm. Efulen, July 8, 1901. (Shot by Mr. Johnston. Type of *P. pectoralis*.)

♂ imm. ,, Jan. 23, 1902. "Efufu Ôbam."

♀ imm. ,, July 1, 1902. ,,

♂ imm. ,, Nov. 29, 1902. "Efufuk Ôbi."

♀ (?). ,, May 1903.

In the last collection Mr. Bates has sent a fully adult bird,

and I am now compelled to admit that my *P. pectoralis* was founded on immature birds, though their grey faces led me to think that they were adult. Dr. Reichenow (Orn. MB. xi. p. 72) states that he has also an adult bird from Cameroon which he cannot separate from South African birds. Notwithstanding this, I have never seen birds with the fulvous chest-patch from any other part of Africa.

28. Urotriorchis macrurus.

Urotriorchis macrurus (Hartl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 83 (1874).

Astur macrurus Sharpe, Ibis, 1870, p. 58, pl. iii.

♂ ad. Bulu Country, Cameroon, 175 miles from the coast, Oct. 12, 1901. "Ze-yòp" (=Leopard of the air).

♂ ad. Efulen, Nov. 11, 1902.

Imm. ,, May 1903.

The young bird is of great interest, shewing that the immature plumage is brown with reddish bars, and that the vinous under surface has buff-coloured bars. Unfortunately the skin has been prepared by a native and dried in smoke, so that it is too much discoloured to describe accurately. The specimen from Bulu agrees with an example from Landana in the Museum in being darker grey above and darker maroon-colour below than two examples from the Gold Coast (Denkera) also in the Museum; and I at first thought that two forms were to be recognised, but a third specimen from Denkera is absolutely undistinguishable from the Cameroon and Congo birds.

29. Astur castanilius.

Astur castanilius (Bp.); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 248 (1899); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 92.

♂ imm. Efulen, Jan. 17, 1902. "Ôbi-mven."

♀ juv. ,, Feb. 24, 1902.

The young bird killed in February has the wing 6·5 inches long, and must belong to *A. castanilius*. The young female recorded by me as of this species from Efulen, in the 'Ibis' for 1902 (p. 92), has the wing 8·6, and must belong to *A. tousseneli*. I had at that time no idea that the latter species had a blackish immature plumage.

30. Astur tousseneli.

Astur tousseneli Verr.; Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 101, pl. vi. fig. 1 (1874).

Astur castanilius Sharpe, Ibis, 1902, p. 92.

♂ ad. Efulen, July 11, 1901. Wing 7·6. "Ôbi-mven."
♂ imm. „ Jan. 17, 1902. Wing 7·7.
♂ ad. „ March 12, 1902. Wing 7·5.
♀ ad. „ July 11, 1902. Wing 8·8.
♂ ad. „ Nov. 29, 1902. Wing 7·1. "Ôbi."
♀ ad. „ May 5, 1903. Iris bright yellow. Wing 8·3.

Thus we see that the length of the wing in males varies from 7·1 to 7·7 inches, and in females from 8·3 to 8·8 inches.

In *A. castanilius* the males have the wing 6·0 to 6·1 inches, and the adult females 7·1 to 7·3.

The young of the two species, in their mainly black plumage with white under surface spotted with black, are very much alike, and again as they approach maturity, when the vinous breast shews many cross-bars. The females of *A. tousseneli* approach in colour those of *A. macroscelides*, which I consider to be a form of *A. tachiro* and distinct from *A. castanilius* (*cf.* Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 554).

In the immature birds size alone seems to be the criterion for separating *A. castanilius* from *A. tousseneli*.

31. Accipiter erythropus.

Accipiter erythropus (Hartl.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 141.

Accipiter zenkeri Reichenow, Orn. MB. ii. p. 125 (1894); id. J. f. O. 1896, p. 5, Taf. i.

♀ vix ad. Efulen, Aug. 14, 1902.

This specimen still retains a few indications of immaturity, but agrees very well with the plate given by Dr. Reichenow (*l. c.*).

32. Accipiter batesi.

Accipiter batesi Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xiii. p. 50 (1903).

A. similis *A. hartlaubi*, sed rectricibus mediis maculis duabus albis notatis, minime concoloribus sicut in specie prius dicta; tibiis cinereis, paullum vinaceo lavatis et

cinereo fasciatim irroratis; corporis lateribus dilute vinaceis. Long. tot. circa 11·2 poll., culm. 0·8, alæ 7·1, caudæ 5·2, tarsi 2·0.

a. Efulen, Aug. 4, 1902. "Ôbi-mven."

In his recently published volume of 'Die Vögel Afrikas' Prof. Reichenow has separated the small Sparrow-Hawks of West Africa into three species—*Accipiter erythropus*, *A. hartlaubi*, and *A. sharpei*. The last is the bird which I erroneously figured in the 'Catalogue of Birds' as *A. hartlaubi*, and is the form which is found from Cameroon to Benguela. It has vinous-chestnut breast and thighs. The true *A. hartlaubi* ranges from Senegambia to Togo-land, and is the bird which I named *A. buettikoferi*, from Liberia. The thighs are greyish, and the vinous colour on the sides of the body is paler than in *A. sharpei*.

Now Mr. Bates sends from Efulen a Sparrow-Hawk much larger than either of the foregoing species. It is a hen bird, which may account for the size (wing 7·1 inches). It approaches *A. hartlaubi* in colour, having greyish thighs with a few dusky grey bars and a faint tinge of vinous. The breast is faintly barred with grey and the sides of the body are pale vinous; the specimen, however, differs from *A. hartlaubi* in having two oval spots of white on the central tail-feathers, as in *A. sharpei*. Cameroon is supposed to have only *A. sharpei* as its representative species, so that, in any case, the occurrence of an *Accipiter* of the type of *A. hartlaubi* is interesting, and, so far as our facts carry us, it must be looked upon as an undescribed form.

The British Museum contains the following adult examples of these little Sparrow-Hawks :—

Accipiter hartlaubi.—*a*. Liberia, Sept. 24 (*J. Büttikofer*). *b*. Accra. Presented by Messrs. Mordaunt.

Accipiter sharpei.—*a*. Ad. Gaboon (*Marche*).

Accipiter batesi.—*a*. ♀ ad. Efulen, Aug. (*G. L. Bates*).

33. Accipiter sharpei.

Accipiter hartlaubi (nec Verr.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. pl. vi. fig. 2.

Accipiter sharpei Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 564 (1901).

♂ ad. Efulen, May 27, 1903. "Ôbi-mven."

This example agrees with the specimen from Gaboon figured in the 'Catalogue of Birds.'

34. Accipiter melanoleucus.

Accipiter melanoleucus Smith: Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 156 (1874); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 92.

♂ ad. Efulen, Dec. 31, 1902.

35. Lophotriorchis lucani.

Lophotriorchis lucani Sharpe & Bouvier: Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 263 (1899); id. Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 79 (1902).

Hieraëtus lucani Reichen. Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 580 (1901).

♂ ad. Efulen, April 10, 1902. "Ze-yôp."

The adult plumage of this interesting Hawk-Eagle has now been ascertained for the first time, and a brief description of it has been given by me (*l. c.*). The general colour is black, with broad brown or greyish-brown bands on the scapulars, quills, and tail-feathers; sides of face black; under surface pure white, with a black patch on each side of the breast, and black axillaries; thigh-feathers and under tail-coverts with large terminal black spots; under wing-coverts mostly black; quills white below with black tips and more or less with remains of narrow black bars. Total length about 20 inches, culmen 1·45, wing 13·2, tail 8·5, tarsus 2·75.

36. Spizaëtus coronatus.

Spizaëtus coronatus (Linn.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 266 (1874).

♂ ad. Efulen, June 8, 1903.

A magnificent adult specimen of this fine Eagle.

37. Dryotriorchis spectabilis.

Dryotriorchis spectabilis (Schl.): Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 270; Reichen. J. f. O. 1892, p. 189 (Barombi-station); id. J. f. O. 1896, p. 7 (Victoria).

♀ ad. Efulen, July 11, 1902. "Éba-ndôi."

♂ juv. „ Aug. 13, 1903.

The hen bird seems to be the most nearly adult example of this species that the Museum has received, the under surface being almost entirely white, with black bars on the flanks and rufous bars on the thighs. The moustache and median stripe on the throat are greyish black and quite distinct. We have now in the Museum two specimens from Denkera on the Gold Coast; these are very rufous on the throat and chest, and are strongly marked with black spots. Besides the above-mentioned bird from Efulen, we have a young bird from the Ogowé River (*H. T. Ansell*), and another from the Aruwhimi River (*Capt. Guy Burrows*). In his last collection also Mr. Bates has sent a young bird which agrees with the latter.

38. Haliaëtus vocifer.

Haliaëtus vocifer (Daud.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 310; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 39 (1895).

♀ ad. Efulen, May 19, 1903.

39. Milvus ægyptius.

Milvus ægyptius (Gm.); Sjöst. K. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 40; Reichen. J. f. O. 1896, p. 7.

♂. River Ja, Jan. 1903.

♀ ad. „ Feb. 1903.

40. Elanus cæruleus.

Elanus cæruleus (Desf.); Sharpe, Cat. B. i. p. 336.

♂ ♀. Efulen, May 14, 28, 1902.

41. Pernis apivorus.

Pernis apivorus Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 39 (1895).

♀ imm. Efulen, Nov. 5, 1902.

42. Scotopelia bouvieri.

Scotopelia bouvieri Sharpe, Ibis, 1875, p. 260; id. Cat. B. ii. p. 11, pl. i. (1875).

♂. Efulen, Aug. 14, 1901. "Nduk."

This specimen exactly resembles the type from Gaboon in the British Museum.

43. Huhua leucosticta.

Bubo leucostictus Hartl.: Sharpe, Cat. B. ii. p. 41 (1875).
Huhua leucosticta Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 284 (1899).

♀. Efulen, April 19, 1902. "Akuñ."
♂ ad. „ May 12, 1902.
♀ ad. „ March 19, 1903.
♀ ad. „ June 4, 1903.
♂ ad. „ June 3, 1903.

A female specimen was previously obtained by Mr. Bates on the Benito River in the French Congo-district, where the species is called "Nisege."

The males are very much darker than the females, that killed on the 3rd of June being blackish; whereas the prevailing colour of the females is more of a reddish brown.

44. Huhua poensis.

Bubo poensis Fraser; Sharpe, Cat. B. ii. p. 42 (1875).
Huhua poensis Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 284 (1899).

♀. Efulen, March 20, 1902. "Nduk."
♂ juv. „ May 14, 1902.
♀ ad. „ April 30, 1903.

It may be a mere coincidence, but it is certain that the specimens of this species from the Gold Coast in the British Museum are far more rufous than those from Cameroon or the Congo, and they have blacker bars on the under surface. These light and dark birds represent apparently two phases of plumage in these Owls.

45. Scops letti.

Bubo letti Büttik. Notes Leyden Mus. xi. pp. 34, 115, 129, Taf. vi. (1889); id. Reiseb. Liberia, App. p. 473 (1890).
Scops letti Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. x. p. lv (1900).
Lophostrix letti Reichenow, Vög. Afrikas, i. p. 663 (1901).

Imm. Efulen, Aug. 28, 1902. "Akuñ."
♀ ad. „ May 22, 1903.
♂ ♀. „ July 24, 1903.

These examples resemble the specimen sent by Mr. Bates from the Rio Benito in the French Congo-district, but have

J.G. Keulemans del. et lith. Mintern Bros. imp

PISORHINA KOLLERYTHRA.

the blackish bars on the quills and tail-feathers somewhat more pronounced.

The females seem to be browner and less rufous than the males, and to have bars on the hind-neck and mantle. All the birds shew a trace of brown vermiculation on the black-streaked breast-feathers.

46. Pisorhina holerythra. (Plate II.)

Scops holerythra Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xii. p. 3 (1901); id. Ibis, 1902, p. 92.

Pisorhina badia Reichenow, Orn. MB. xi. p. 41 (1903).

♂ ad. Efulen, Jan. 3, 1903. "So'ole akuñ."

This specimen agrees with Dr. Reichenow's description of *P. badia*, and has white shoulder-spots, which were wanting in the type-specimen of my *Scops holerythra*. I think that, notwithstanding the difference, these two species are identical, and that the cinnamon under-surface with its white arrow-head spots renders it sufficiently distinct from *P. icterorhyncha* of Shelley.

47. Syrnium nuchale.

Syrnium nuchale Sharpe, Cat. B. ii. p. 65; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 41 (1895).

♀ juv. Efulen, Nov. 19, 1901.
♂. „ March 20, 1902. "Akuñ."
♂. „ March 25, 1902.
♂. „ Oct. 23, 1902.
♀. „ May 30, 1903.
♂. „ June 10, 1903.

There seems to be a distinct dark phase of this bird, not connected with sex, as we have females in both plumages from Mr. Bates. The reddish phase seems to be the commoner of the two, as he has sent only two examples of the dark form.

Mr. Bates had already sent a specimen of this Wood-Owl from the Benito River in the French Congo-district, where the bird is called "Akuñ." The specimens from Cameroon seem to be identical with those from other parts of West Africa, such as the Gold Coast and the Congo.

48. Glaucidium sjoestedti.

Glaucidium sjöstedti Reichen. Orn. MB. 1893, p. 65; Sjöst. K. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 27. p. 42, Taf. ii. (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. B. i. p. 299 (1899).

♂ ad. et juv. Efulen, Jan. 17–24, 1902. "Fôbelebele."
♂ ad. „ Feb. 1, 1902. "Akuñ."
♂ ad. „ March 17, 1902.

Both young and old individuals of this striking species are in the collection. A sign of immaturity appears in the more or less concealed ochreous patches on the scapulars, the older birds being comparatively uniform. The cross-bars on the breast are also narrower and fewer in number. The nestling resembles the adults, but is duller chestnut on the back.

This species is nearly allied to *G. castanopterum*, but is cinnamon-buff underneath with rufous cross-bars, the pectoral region being crossed by bars of a different colour to those on the head and neck. In *G. castanopterum* they are all of the same colour on the head, neck, and upper breast.

My position, therefore, for this species in the 'Hand-list' is wrong. The female is apparently yet unknown, as all Mr. Bates's examples are males.

[To be continued.]

VIII.—*On some rare or unfigured Eggs of Palæarctic Birds.*

By H. E. Dresser, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., &c.

(Plate III.)

In continuation of former papers on the same subject I beg leave to offer to the Members of the B.O.U. some further notes on, and illustrations of, rare or unfigured eggs of Birds of the Palæarctic Region*.

(1) Hodgsonius phœnicuroides. Hodgson's Shortwing. (Pl. III. fig. 2.)

Hodgsonius phœnicuroides Dresser, Man. Pal. B. p. 59.

Mr. Davidson appears to have been the first to obtain

* For my previous papers, see 'Ibis,' 1901, p. 445; 1902, p. 177; and 1903, pp. 88, 404.